

Evidentiary Document # 5335.

The International  
Military Tribunal  
for the Far East.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHERS.

v

ARJI, S.DAO AND OTHERS.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, WILLIAM MITTEN of Childrens Hospital, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Medical Practitioner formerly VX31470 Captain W. MITTEN, of 8th Division AMTC attached 2/21st Battalion make oath and say:-

1. I became a prisoner of the Japanese at AMBON ISLAND in February 1942.
2. In October 1942 the Japanese ordered that a draft of 15 officers and 248 men was to be made up from the Australians at AMBON for despatch to an unknown destination and that this draft was to include all sick, weak debilitated and aged men as the draft was going to a rest camp or hospital. The draft was prepared and shipped from AMBON with 250-300 Dutch towards the end of October 1942. It arrived at HALIMAN on 5 November 1942.
3. The accommodation was very bad consisting of ecclie barracks built in a very primitive style mainly from odd scraps of timber and iron. A platform 12 feet wide ran the full length of the hut on each side with a 6 foot passageway between the two platforms which were raised up 2 feet from the ground the space underneath being open on all sides. There was no covering over the bare earth. The men slept on sleeping mats on these platforms and until the end of 1942 sick and fit men had to exist in the same hut. They had 17 to 18 square feet each and were consequently very overcrowded. After December 1942 other barracks of the same type were provided as a hospital and this relieved the congestion. The roofs of the huts leaked badly and the walls allowed the wind and the rain to enter but no materials were ever provided for repairs. The whole place was infested with bed bugs, cockroaches, rats, mice, bodylice, fleas, flies and ants and these vermin which came in cycles during the year could not be controlled under existing conditions.
4. Sanitary facilities, drainage and hygiene arrangements were either entirely absent or very primitive throughout the camp and surrounding district. All camp drainage ran into a low lying patch of ground outside the camp and stagnated untreated within 100 yards of the kitchen. No precautions were ever taken by the Japanese against fly-breeding. The whole district simply swarmed with flies and the men worked and ate in filthy surroundings. The camp was situated 1/2 mile from a

large swamp used partly as a paddy field and into this ran the drainage from coolie barracks. This area was an ideal breeding ground for mosquitoes which were very common and which accounted partly for the high incidence of malaria.

5. Food consisted mainly of rice and at the commencement of our incarceration at HILMAN was sufficient in bulk. Other foodstuffs were inadequate in quantity and quality. Vegetables were very scarce. We received meat and fish rarely and when these were delivered they arrived in a shocking condition. In the heat of summer supplies of rotten fish or meat for three days forward were delivered with nothing to keep it. Later quantity of rice fell to 300 grams, to 200 grams per man per day. On one day only 167 grams of rice per man were received and no other food. This state of affairs continued until 10 May 1945 when the rations slowly improved. There was no reason for food shortage as there was always a plentiful supply of live beasts in the area of HILMAN in which we were.

6. We had brought 13 mattresses, 4 palliases and 20 pillows with us from AIBON. No issues were made and with these we had to carry on a hospital with an average of 60-80 patients. All other articles of hospital equipment had to be improvised as none were issued. On the contrary from time to time the Japs raided the hospital and removed equipment. In this way after the end of the first year microscope was by the Japs.

7. Between November 1942 and August 1945 there were approximately 2430 admissions to hospital and 60 deaths due to disease. The causes of death were beri beri 20, dysentery 14, starvation and malnutrition 18, malaria 2, other diseases 6.

8. From early in November 1942 the Japs commenced sending men out on working parties. The work was heavy and the men were brutally treated. If there were not sufficient fit men available the Japs insisted on sick men being sent out from hospital to work. The work parties consisted partly of ataxic and oedematous men scarcely able to stagger to work at which they were kicked and flogged. Each night saw several cases being carried or helped home. The Japanese officers knew of this state of affairs but those that visited the hospital found the plight of the sick men a subject of amusement. Even when the sick were not required on work parties the convalescent and light sick were taken for special jobs on which they were flogged and kicked in the same manner.

9. On one occasion Captain MISKIN, the quartermaster and I handed in at the Guard House a written complaint as to reduction of food. This was addressed to Area Commandant. The Camp Commandant brought us out, belted us with his fists and shoved the complaint down Captain MISKIN's shirt.

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3.

Many requests were made to the Japanese Medical Officer to visit the camp to supply drugs and improve the diet. The increasing sick rate and number of deaths were pointed out to him. Deaths were shown on death certificates as being due to starvation. His only reply was that if we continued to show death on certificates as due to starvation he would show us what death from starvation really meant.

10. This affidavit only refers to Australian prisoners of war as Dutch were under their own separate command and were hospitalized separately.

Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State )  
of Victoria this the 27th day of ) (Signed) W. AITKEN.  
September 1946.

Before me,

(Signed) ?  
J.P.

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Ex 1624A

(137)

私<sup>x</sup>はブクトリヤ州メルボルンノ小見病院、医師、以前三三三大隊  
所属第八師團濠洲軍々運部VX三三四号「ウィリアム」  
エイトン陸軍大尉ハ茲ニ宣撫ヲナシ陳述ス。

一 私ハ一九四三年、昭和十七年、二月ニアボニ島ニ於テ日本人ノ俘虜  
トナツタ。

二 一九四三年、昭和十七年、十月日本人ハアボニニ於ケル濠洲人カラ  
十五名ノ士官ト二四八名ノ下士官及ビ兵卒ノ選抜隊ヲ、目的地、  
ワカラナイ所ヘ派遣スルタメニ組織スルヤウ命ジ、且此ノ選抜隊  
ハ他ノ收容所力或ハ病院ヘ行クト為シ病、虛弱者、老年者  
モ含マイウ命ゼウシタ。同隊ハ一九四三年、昭和十七年、十月、未  
頃二五〇名乃至三〇〇名ノ「オランダ」人ト一緒ニアボニ、テ準備  
ヲナシ同地カラ乗船シ同年十二月五日海南ニ到着シタ。

三 宿泊設備ハ非常ニ悪ク、主トシテ材木ヤ鉄ノ半端ナ屑カラ  
幼稚ナ型ニ立テラシタ苦力用「バラック」カラ成ツタモノデアツタ。  
中十二呎ノ壇ガ小屋ノ長サ一パイニ両側ニ作ラシテアリ該壇地  
ハ五呎高ク作ラシテ居リ其ノ下ノ空間ハ四方ニ空イテ年々、是等  
壇間ニ大吹ノ通路ガアツタ。兩路出シタ地面ハ何等回復ヒガシ  
ナカッタ。人々ハ此等壇ノ上ニ寢床用ノ筵ヲシテ眠リ、一九四  
三年、昭和十七年、終リ迄病人モ健康ナ人達モ此ノ同シ小屋  
ニ生存シタケレバナラナカッタ。彼等ハ各自十七乃至十八平方呎  
ノ広サヲ持ツテ年々ノデ必然的ニ非常ニ混雜ニテ居タ。一九四  
三年、昭和十七年、十二月ノ後、同じ型ノ他ノ「バラック」ガ病院ト  
シテ造ラシテ混雜モ緩和サレタ小屋ノ屋根ハヒドク雨漏リ



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カシラ壁ハ風雨、入ルニ任セタガ修繕ノタメニ何等材料が供給  
サレタコトナカツタ。場所トイフ場所ハ、南京虫アブラ虫鼠  
ニ日鼠、鼠、蚤、蟻等、惱サシ、一年ヲ通ジテ周期的ニヤツ  
来ル此等、害虫ニ対シ現存ノ状態ヲハ何等処置を取ルコトが出来  
ナカツタ。

四保健施設排水及衛生、設備モ收容所及其ノ周囲ノ地域ヲ通ジ  
テ全クナカツタカ又ハ全ク幼稚ナモノデアツタ。アラエル收容所、排  
水ハ收容所ノ外、低イ地所ニ注ガレタ、古所カラ百ヤードモナイ  
所ニ処置モナシスニ渡シタ。日本人ハ蛇ガワラノニ対シ何等注意ヲ拂  
ツタコトガナカツタ。全地域ニ蛇ガ群ガリ、周囲ノ汚イトコロデ働キ且  
食草ヲシタ。收容所ハ一部稻田トシテ使用サレテ居タ大キナ沼地カ  
ラ四分、一哩、所ニアツタ、此ノ沼地中へ苦力用ハラツタ、カラ流シテ  
来ル排水ハ注イテ居タ。此ノ地域ハ有リタ蚊ノ理想的ナ蕃殖地デ  
アリ、マラリヤ、瘧疾スル影響、高ク一部ノ原因トナツタ。

五食物ハ主ニ米ナリ、海南ニ鹽梅サシタ始メハ量、点ナク十分デアツタ。  
他ノ食料品ハ量ニ於テモ價ニ於テモ不充分デアツタ。野菜ハ非常ニ  
拂底シテ居タ。然ラハ綿、肉、魚ヲ支給サレタガ此等が渡リタ時  
ニハトイハテ状態ナカツタ。夏、暑イ暑中ニ腐ッタ魚、肉ガ三日モ先  
見越シテ供給サレ、ソレヲ保存スル設備ハ何モナカツタ。後經米ノ量、日  
一人ニ付三百グラム、ソレカラ五百グラムト減少シタ。或日ナドハ一人ニ付  
米一六七グラム、シカ世員ヘズ他ニ何モ食物ハ貰ハナカツタ。此ノ有様ハ  
一九四五年五月十日迄續キ、ソレカラ食糧割當ガ漸次ヨクナツタ。

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紙々ノ居タ海南ノ地域ニハイモ豊富ニ生ヤタ獸が供給サレ得タ、  
テ食料不足ノ理由ハナカツタ。

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六 我々、敷蒲團十三枚、蓆蒲團四枚及枕二十個ヲアホシカラ携  
行シテ末々、何モ支給サシヌ。コシテ我々ハ平均六十人カラ十分人、  
患者、アル病院ヲ維持シテ行カサセバナリナリカッタ。其他病院  
設備、アラユル物、何モ等支給サシナリカッタ、デ一時的ニ間ニ合デナリ  
ナリカッタ。即ツ日本ハ、時々病院ヲ襲ツテ備品ヲ取除タ。  
新様ニテ最初、一年後額徴金ヲ日本人ニ依ツテ持ツテ行カレタ。

七 一九四三年昭和十六年十一月ヨリ一九四五昭和二十年八月ニテ、間ニ入院  
者數ハ約二三〇名、テ病氣ニ依リ死亡者數ハ六〇名デアッタ。死亡、  
原因、脚氣二十名、赤痢十四名、飢餓及栄養不良十八名、  
リヤニ名、其、他ノ病氣六名デアッタ。

八 一九四三年昭和十六年十一月早々カラ日本人ハ労働隊ニ、人ヲ  
派遣シ始タ。仕事ハ重労働デアリ、ソノ人達ハ粗暴ニ扱タ。  
健康十人カラ十分ニ得ラレナリタ場合、日本人ハ病院カラ病人ヲ  
派遣シテ働カス様強制タ。仕事ニ行ク連中、一部ハヨロメテ  
殆ド働ケヌ歩行失調ハ水腫性、人達カラナリテ居タ。作業  
テハ、蹴ラレタリ、毆テ叩ラレタ。毎夜數名、患者ガ運バレタリ  
助ケラレタリニテ歸ッタ。日本士官連ハ此、有様ヲ知リテ居タ  
病院ヲ訪シタ彼等ハ病人、此、哀シナ有様ヲ娛樂、如ク見做タ。  
病人ハ労働隊、編入ヲ要求サシナリタ時モ恢復期ニアル病令  
輕々病人ハ特別、仕事ニ引張り出テレ同ジヤラニシテ答テ叩ラレタ  
リ蹴ラレタリサシタ。

九 或時補給掛、「ミスキニ大尉ト私ハ食物削減ニ関スル異議  
申立ヲ衛兵所ニ提出シタ。此レハ地方司令官ニ宛テタモデ  
アッタ。收容所長ハ我々ヲ外ニ運シ出ニテ拳闘デナリ。異議

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書ヲ「ミスギ」大尉、シヤツ、下ノ押シ込ニダ。

日本軍医將校ハ、医薬品ヲ支給シ、食事ヲ改善スルタメニ收容所ニ来ルコトヲ幾度モ請願シタ。

罹病率ト死亡者數、増加シテ居ルコトヲ彼ニ指摘シタ。死亡、死亡證明書ニ飢餓ニ因ルトホサシテアツタ。彼ハ我々カ飢餓ニ因ルト證明書ヲ死亡ヲ引續キホストラバ、飢餓ニ因ル死亡、實際トナモ、カ見セテヤルト答ヘタノミデアツタ。

10.「オランダ」人ハ彼等、別、司令下ニアツテ別ニ入院ニ居タメ此、口供書ハ「オーストラリヤ」人ノ俘虜ノミニ関シ述ベテアル。